

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 26, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 60, 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 97, " 64

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.04

November 26, 1913
Temperature 6 a.m. 68 p.m. 77
Humidity 77 " 54

2071 九月十年寅甲

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TROOPS RECAPTURE TRENCHES.

GERMAN REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE REFUSED.

British Warships Active.

GERMAN FLANK BOMBARDED FROM THE SEA.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Indian Troops Re-take Trenches.

Nov. 25, 5.45 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—
From the North Sea to Ypres there has been no further infantry attack. We gained ground between L'Engemarck and Zonnebeke. The Indian troops have retaken some trenches near La Bassée. The situation is very quiet from La Bassée to Soissons. We have slightly progressed at Berry-au-Bac and in Argonne.

Armistice Refused.

The enemy attacked Béthincourt, north-west of Verdun, but was repulsed. The Germans asked for an armistice, which was refused.

Our artillery at Pont-à-Mousson is able to bombard Arnaville. There is no change in the Vosges. [Arnaville is a town in the French Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, about seven miles N.W. of Pont-à-Mousson. Béthincourt is in the French Department of Meuse, about ten miles N.W. of Verdun.]

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Russians Capture 6,000 More Prisoners.

Nov. 25, 4 a.m.

An official report issued at Petrograd states:—
The battle of Lodz continues. The Russian cavalry at one point attacked the retreating German infantry, inflicted great losses and captured their heavy guns.

Attempts by the Germans to counter-attack on the Czestochowa-Cracow front were repulsed.

Six thousand prisoners were captured during the fighting on Sunday.

Turks Routed in Erzerum Region.

Nov. 25, 4 a.m.

The Turks have been routed in the direction of Erzerum and the Russians are pursuing them vigorously.

British Warships Bombard Zeebrugge.

Nov. 25, 4 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that two British battleships on Monday severely bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge.

The German opposition was feeble. The extent of the damage is unknown, but the warships returned safely.

[Zeebrugge is situated on the Belgian coast, about 14 miles north-east of Ostend. It is the port of Bruges, with which it is connected by a ship canal, 20 feet wide, opened in July 1907.]

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

The Aviation Fleet.

London, November 24.
The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:

On Saturday three British aeroplanes flew from French territory to the Zeppelin Airship Factory. All three pilots in succession flew down to close range, under heavy fire from guns, and launched bombs. One pilot is reported wounded and was taken to the hospital as a prisoner. The other officers returned safely to French territory, though their machines were damaged by gun fire. They report positively that all bombs reached their objective and that serious damage was done to the Zeppelin factory. This flight of 250 miles, which penetrated 120 miles into Germany over a mountainous country in difficult weather conditions, constitutes, with the attack, a fine feat of arms.

British Occupy Basrah.

The Secretary of State for India makes the following announcement:

Recent operations in the Persian Gulf have been crowned with even greater and more rapid success than was anticipated. After a signal defeat inflicted on the Turkist forces on the 15th and 17th instant, the Turks, abandoning all further resistance here, fled, leaving guns and many wounded in our hands.

The Wali of Basrah and Bagdad accompanied the defeated Turkish forces in their flight up the Tigris. Basrah was occupied on the 21st instant by both our naval and land forces.

All the British in Basrah are reported safe.

Attempt on German East Africa.

As regards East Africa, it appears from latest information that an important German railway terminus was reported to be weakly held, a force was sent from British East Africa to seize it. This force disembarked on November 2, and at once advanced against the enemy's position. The enemy was, however, found to be in great force; and, although our troops managed to reach the town, they were obliged to retire and to re-embark pending preparations for future operations. Our casualties were nearly 800.

The Canadian Forces.

The Canadian Premier has issued a Memorandum giving the plans of the Government for the despatch of the third and successive contingents to Great Britain, and for an increase of from 48,000 to 58,000 men under arms in Canada.

The total Canadian forces are now 91,000. When the second contingent goes to the front, the third contingent takes its place, making the total 108,000.

Jamaica Cable Cut.

The Governor of Jamaica announces that the cable was cut by the Germans before the outbreak of war. This was first attributed to the earthquake of August 3, but the captain of the cable repairing ship states that the cable was unquestionably cut and not severed by earthquake.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange Re-opens.

Owing to the co-operation of the British Government and the Banks, the Liverpool Cotton Exchange re-opened on November 16, and it is understood that the New York and New Orleans Exchanges re-opened simultaneously.

In Vienna the prices of cotton yarns at the end of October, as recorded by the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, were nearly double the prices at Manchester.

The Sinking of a Submarine.

The Admiralty announces that German submarine U18 was rammed and sunk on the northern coast of Scotland to-day by a British patrolling vessel. The destroyer Garry rescued three officers and 23 of the crew; one was drowned.

French Reports.

London, Nov. 24.
The following French official communiqué was issued this afternoon:—"In general, the situation has not changed since yesterday. On the greater part of the front the enemy shows activity by intermittent cannonades. The Germans have here and there made infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. These attacks have been especially violent in Argonne, where we gained ground in the region of Four-de-Pars. Between Argonne and the Vosges there is nothing to report. A thick mist has hampered operations. The health of the troops is good."

London, Nov. 24, Midnight.
A French official communiqué issued last night says:—"Yesterday there were violent cannonades in the regions of Rheims and Soissons. In Argonne there were violent attacks by both sides without result."

An official telegram from the French Government, through Peking, says:—

"On the 23rd there was intermittent cannonading. A few German infantry attacks were all repulsed with heavy losses. The French troops gained ground and effected a serious advance in Argonne, especially in the Four-de-Pars district."

BLUNDERS OF GERMAN PROFESSORS.

Scathing American Comments.

The following leading article is from the *New York Evening Post*:

To the unbiased it is plain that Germany has suffered grievously since the beginning of the war in her reputation as a seat of wisdom and the abode of scientific enquiry into the truth of all matters. To all who have profited by her learning and the instruction of her great teachers, it is a sorrowful thing. But it is precisely the German teachers of to-day who are producing a most unpleasant impression on this side of the water in their efforts to win American public opinion for their cause. Nowhere is there any evidence of a desire to undertake an unbiased investigation of facts; nowhere proof of a philosophical examination of recent occurrences. Logic is thrown to the winds. We are treated to a flood of rhetoric and of unsupported statements. The assertions of the Allies are flung away as unbelievable, because they are from the Allies; the assumption being that the Germans alone are capable of telling the truth in this crisis, and that from the rest of the world there comes nothing but falsehood. The failure to deal with the fundamental moral questions from a detached, ethical point of view, may be the inevitable result of the wave of patriotism that has swept over Germany, but it is none the less amazing. The world had a right, it seems to us, to expect better things, even if it could not hope for calmness in such a national crisis.

It really seems as if some of the professors who have rushed it to print to defend Germany's cause are doing it quite as much harm as the enemy. Take, for instance, the appeal "To the Civilised World," published by ninety-two German savants, which has just reached us. Some of the most distinguished names in Germany are signed to it—Eucken, Haeckel, Fichte, Humperdinck, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Lamprecht, Kaulbach, D. Pfleiderer—every one notable in his field. Yet the appeal itself is discreditable to their intelligence, and certain to react against their cause. We waive the fact that the English in which it is couched is grotesque, with merely one citation: "The iron mouth of events has proved the untruth of fictitious German defeats, consequently misrepresentation and calumny are all the more eagerly at work." But their statement is marked by total absence of logic. Thus they tell us that "it is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium. It has been proved that France and England had resolved on such a trespass, and it has likewise been proved that Belgium had agreed to their doing so. It would have been suicide on our part not to have been before-hand."

Thus in the first sentence they deny what they admit in the last. As for their assertions in regard to France and England, no proof whatever is offered, or has been offered, from any source. The worst that we have discovered is the fact that England and France had planned how they would act if Germany did precisely what she has done. To say that it was a violation of neutrality for England and France to plan in advance how, if necessary, they would perform the duties put upon them by the treaty establishing Belgian neutrality is to insult the intelligence. But granting, for the sake of argument, that the contention is true, what does it boil down to? That Germany violated a law because some one else was going to. If anybody

was going to murder Belgian neutrality, she was going to be first at the job. What a shocking position for nationalists, for teachers of ethics and religion to assume! They had much better fall back openly upon the highwayman's argument used by the German Chancellor that he preferred the law of necessity to that laid down in a "mere scrap of paper."

Next we are told by our ninety-three men of light and leading that "it is not true that the combat against our so-called militarism is not [sic] a combat against our civilisation, as our enemies hypocritically pretend it is. Were it not for German militarism, German civilisation would long since have been extirpated."

What are we to think of all the German teachings of philosophy and religion, if this is true? What kind of civilisation is that which rests only upon force, and how valuable is it going to be in the long run? "Have faith in us," the appeal concludes. Faith, yes; but how can we have faith in their judgment hereafter? We could cite many similarly astonishing utterances from professors that have come direct to this newspaper, in which men of international reputation accept as facts matters for which no proof whatever is offered or can be offered. Were they to carry on their teaching or their scientific researches in any such manner they would be promptly expelled from their chairs.

But it is not only the professors in Germany who are injuring their cause. The British Government might well petition for Professor Munsterberg's release from H-ward, with the stipulation that he

devote all his time to writing and speaking for Germany. There is Prof. Kuno Francke, of Halle, too. Only a few years ago he was writing books showing a complete hostility to Kaiser, bureaucracy, and militarism. Now Germany in his eyes is almost beyond criticism. Then there is Prof. Eugen Kuhnemann, an exchange professor from Breslau. In an address in Boston, the other day, his assertion that Germany ought not to have violated Belgian territory, but had to do it, called forth laughter from his audience and a pointed remark from the chairman as to the professor's nationality. To this the agile professor promptly replied that Americans did not seem to understand that life was always irrational! That Americans could only hope to understand Germany if we were situated in America as Germany is in Europe was another of his contentions.

In this crisis our learned German friends seem to fail to understand that the American is a reasoning animal who can recognise a logical absurdity when he sees one, and knows how to differentiate between an assertion and a fact. Germany, says Professor Kuhnemann, is "very much satisfied with the state civilisation it has reached within her country," and he adds, "German militarism is the concentrated power of self-defence against a world of enemies." Might her learned men not now take time to enquire whether all is well with a civilisation that surrounds itself with a world of enemies.

From the *Times* of 1814.

Paris, Sept. 21.—A German journalist ascribes the recent commotions in China to some of his countrymen. It is certain there is a great number of Europeans at Pekin and that there are many Germans in the Imperial Guard. A German architect gave the Emperor of Austria, during his residence in Paris, a very detailed plan of the capital of China. Is it not vast and pacific empire, which has subsisted for so many ages, destined, like the other states of Asia and America, to become the prey of insatiable Europeans?

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A relatively quiet day is reported from the front.

Indian troops have retaken some trenches near La Bassée.

The Allies have gained ground between La Gemarck and Zonnebeke.

After being repulsed at Béthincourt, the Germans asked for an armistice, which was refused.

The Governor of Jamaica announced that a cable was cut by the Germans before the outbreak of war.

In Vienna the prices of cotton yarns at the end of October were nearly double the prices ruling in Manchester.

Two British battleships have severely bombarded all the points of military significance at Zeebrugge.

The Turks have been routed in the direction of Erzerum, and the Russians are pursuing them vigorously.

Operations in the Persian Gulf have been crowned with rapid success, and British forces now occupy Basrah.

Near Lydd the Russian cavalry attacked the retreating German infantry, inflicting great losses, and capturing heavy guns.

The attempts of the Germans to counter-attack on the Czestochowa-Cracow front were repulsed, and six thousand prisoners were captured.

British forces operating in German East Africa were obliged to return and to re-embark pending preparations for future operations.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange re-opened on November 16, and it is understood that the New York and New Orleans Exchanges re-opened simultaneously.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

General news and an article by Lord Sydenham on Belgian fortresses appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 3, and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 28.

Sale of Swatow Drawn Work and Embroidery—G. P. Lammet's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Sale of Plant of Messrs. Hill, Bergdahl & Co., Cross Lane, Wan Chai—G. P. Lammet—2.45 p.m.

Monday, November 30.

St. Andrew's Day Concert at Theatre Royal.

Government School, Multan.

The Government of the Punjab have, it is understood, sanctioned a proposed expenditure of Rs. 2,10,000 on the construction of a new building for the Government Normal and Model Schools at Multan.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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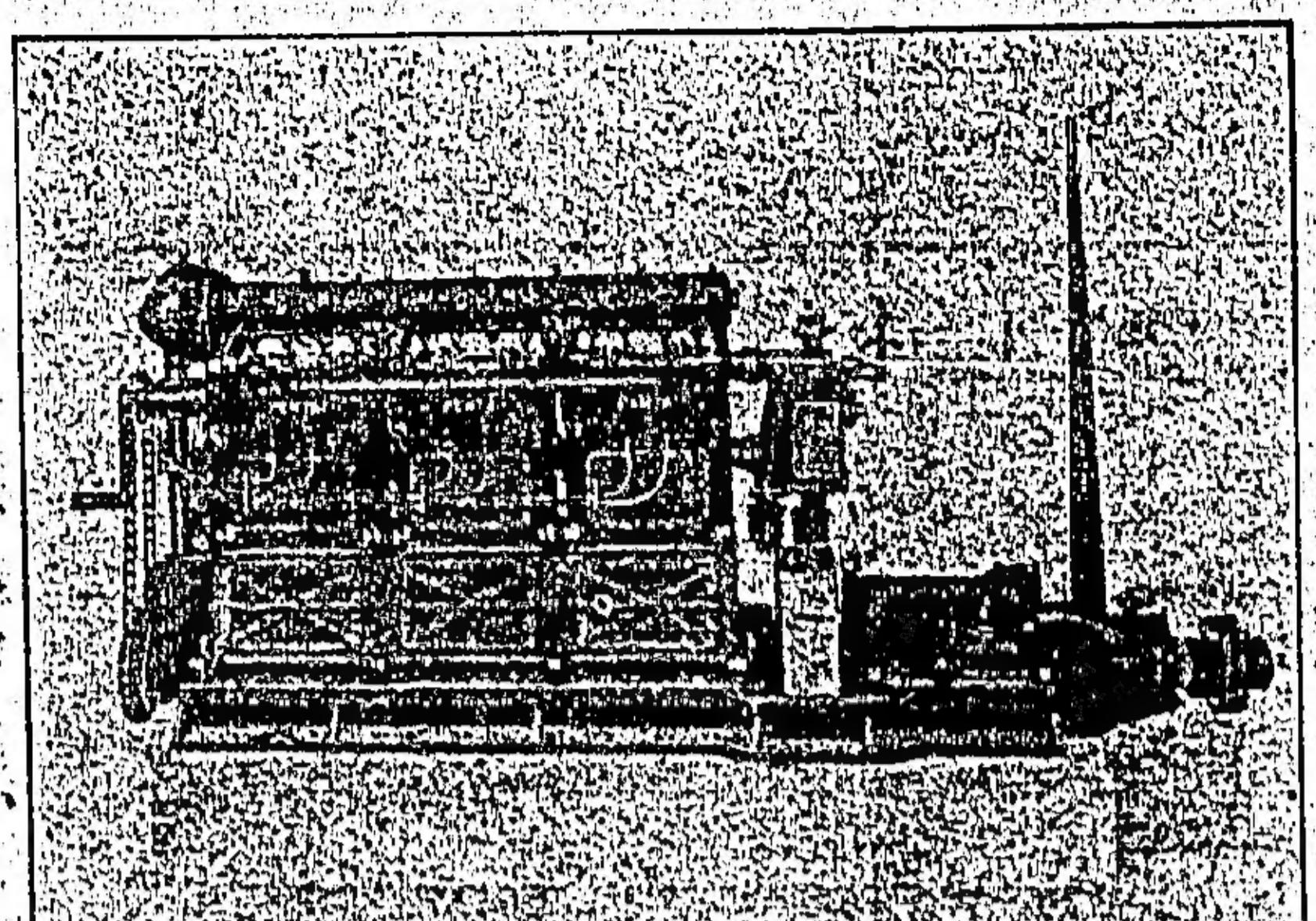
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South China Morning Post.

Are We Brave?

We have all been deeply stirred by the poetry of Harold Begbie and others, and many a man has said to himself—"Well if I was not the first to go, Thank God I went!" The initial plunge into the business of war took no end of courage. One fal to screw oneself up to sticking point and to many a man there has come the thought "I am glad I never funk'd it!" "It took some doing; but I'm glad I did it and am glad the first plunge is over!" We who cannot go think how brave are these lads of ours. "The British after all are not to be laughed at nor called cowards!" "Brave Britishers." These and similar sentiments constantly occur in letters and the Press. We are thankful that amidst all previous signs of decadence this spirit of bravery has not failed. But the psychology of bravery is a very intricate and complex one.

Daily Press.

Tsingtao's Trade Area.

A few years ago it was prophesied that, with the development of the Shantung railway system, Tsingtao would progress so rapidly that Tientsin, if not Shanghai, would soon be outclassed, but, to quote from the British Vice-Consul at Tsingtao, "The extended use of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has not affected the Tsingtao trade to any great extent, as the districts opened up by this line are mainly served from Tientsin from the north and Chinkiang or Nanking from the south." The fear that the development of the railway system would enable Tsingtao to poach on Tientsin's southern trade area has certainly been falsified, and there is quite as much reason for suggesting that the reverse operation will take place. The westward extension of the Shantung railway may add portions of southern Chihli and Shansi and northern Honan to the Tsingtao trade area, but it will probably always be found that the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will be Tsingtao's commercial boundary, and that the progress of her imports and exports depends almost entirely on the development of the marshes and resources of Shantung.

China Mail.

Expert Forecasts on the War. We do, of course, agree with the conclusion that German resources are greater than those of Great Britain. They are not anything like so great neither in men nor in money. The German Army is and always was larger than that of Great Britain just as the British Navy was and is larger than that of Germany. On land Great Britain would not venture, unless under extreme pressure, to oppose singly so overwhelming and so well-equipped a force and Germany is obviously doing her utmost to keep her Navy out of the reach of the British Navy at the present time. Germany almost from the beginning of the war has been using her entire resources, while the resources of the British Empire have so far merely been touched on the surface. As we have stated we place little reliance upon prophecies of any kind, but, nevertheless, we have no doubt whatever that it is merely a matter of time—perhaps not a very long space of time—when Germany will be compelled to sue for peace. Her arrogance has raised a force against her that will not rest until she is completely defeated.

Revolution Indemnity.

The Weichiau Pa has paid altogether \$33,200,000 as revolution indemnity to the Foreign Powers, namely to Germany 9,789,000; to Japan 9,774,000; to France 7,180,000; to Russia 2,179,000; to the United States of America 1,290,000; to Belgium 589,000; to Denmark 461,000; to Italy 210,000; to Holland 69,000; to Austria-Hungary 38,000 and to Sweden and Spain 30,000.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Survivor of the Titanic Commits Suicide.

Boston (Mass.), October 10.—Mrs. Annie Robinson, of Liverpool, a survivor of the Titanic disaster, jumped from the Leyland line steamer Devonian last night, while the liner was groping through a heavy fog. Officers of the vessel, which arrived today, said Mrs. Robinson had been in a high state of nervous excitement because of the fog and the sounding of fog horns.

Cement from Beet Sugar Waste.

A note in the *Building News* draws attention to the notable fact that a French firm is successfully producing cement from the scums formed in the process of boiling beet for sugar manufacture. In the early stages of boiling the scum that forms consists chiefly of carbonate of lime and water. Out of 70,000 tons of beet treated is obtained a solid residue of 4,000 tons of carbonate of lime, to which is added 1,100 tons of clay, the resulting product being 3,102 tons of excellent cement. The scum is pumped in its viscous state from the sugar boilers into large tanks where it is allowed to dry partially; finely divided clay is then added and mixed with it, after which the mixture is run into special receptacles and thoroughly amalgamated with beaters for an hour. Samples are then tested to note if the proper proportion exists between the clay and lime, any deficiency of either being made up. Continuous belts then convey the mixture to a rotary kiln where it is burned much in the same way as Portland cement, the clinker being removed and pulverized into cement.

British Radium. The *Times* states that the British Radium Corporation has for a considerable time past been manufacturing, under the supervision of Sir William Ramsay, F. R. S., and Mr. Norman Whitehouse, and selling the purest radium bromide obtainable by the medical profession, and has already manufactured and sold radium products exceeding £40,000 in value. All this radium was produced from pitchblende mined in Cornwall and the corporation has recently completed new works at Elmers End.

Anthrax at Port Arthur. A milk cow owned by a Japanese dairy at Port Arthur was stricken with anthrax on the 5th inst. and died on the following day.

Relief for Shantung. The Chinese Government is sending \$100,000 to Shantung for the relief of sufferers from the war.

The United States Army. Washington, November 10.—Major General Wotherspoon, chief of staff, has recommended that the regulars be increased to a total of 205,000 men. He also urges the creation of a first line reserve numbering half a million, and an increase of the militia to 300,000 men. In his statement, General Wotherspoon points out the unpreparedness of Hawaii, the Panama canal, and the Philippines in the event of hostilities, and declares that an increase in the standing army of the United States is imperative.

—*Manila Bulletin*. Mr. J. P. Morgan to be Sued. Richmond, Va., October 17.—Mr. G. Pollard, attorney general of Virginia, made public to-day instructions from Governor Stuart to bring suit in the federal courts against Mr. J. P. Morgan of New York for restitution of the will of Mrs. Martha Washington to the public records of Fairfax county, whence it was removed while Fairfax Courthouse was occupied by United States troops in the Confederate war.

Killing Insects with Electricity. According to the *Electrical World*, an electrical apparatus has been invented by Mr. Frigeri, Argentine, for killing the many insects which are harmful to the growth of trees and grain. A metallic net suspended on a two-wheel vehicle is suspended over the ground where the insects are to be killed, and electric energy at 6,000 volts is allowed to discharge from it to the ground. By breaking trees with a metallic broom energized from the same by constraining field entrenchments, it is claimed that any insects in the leaves or lack of obstacles in the intervals. I put the trees can be killed.

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LORD SYDENHAM ON THE BELGIAN FORTRESSES.

His Warnings in 1890.

To a London representative of the *Manchester Guardian*, on Oct. 15, Lord Sydenham gave an interesting statement of what he considers to be the main lessons of the war with regard to the defence of fortresses. Lord Sydenham is, of course, the leading expert in this branch of military theory, and he has always maintained very definite opinions as to the utility of fortresses.

GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE

of Paris, Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be Sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.

Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

necessary to hold these two places at 70,000 men, exclusive of the garrisons of the forts. What happened at Liege and Namur is clear. The intervals were not properly entrenched or adequately manned. There had not been time to do the manning work, and the obstacles were not sufficient, while the available field force was insufficient. Such defences as had been prepared appear to have been only on the eastern front. The Germans tried to storm the eastern front without artillery preparation and failed, but they almost immediately got into the town through intervals that had been left undefended. That experience exactly carried out my theory, that the place could not be held except by a strong field force guarding intervals, thoroughly well entrenched, and not only provided with obstacles, but guarded with artillery that could be moved about.

In those days I thought that the armaments of lines between forts need not consist of anything bigger than 6in. guns and 10in. howitzers, although I added a number of 6in. and lighter guns. The forts of Liege and Namur could only hold their own against field artillery. Directly the Germans brought up the big howitzers the forts were doomed, and it was clear from their later attacks that they could have wrecked any forts of this class by a few hours' concentrated bombardment.

The Forts at Antwerp.

"The principle was strongly confirmed by what happened at Port Arthur, where the permanent forts acquitted themselves badly, as usual. It was in attacking the improvised defences on 203-metre Hill that all the heaviest Japanese losses were incurred. These entrenchments were the backbone of the defence. I went to Belgium in 1890, at the request of King Leopold, to report on the forts that were then being constructed, track me as being very bad. The latter were similar to those at Liege, but much larger. What has disappointed me about Antwerp was that I thought that in the long time at their disposal the Belgians would have entrenched themselves in the intervals so easily, and would have been able to mount so many guns in the intervals, that the loss of a fort need not have compromised the defence. I thought Antwerp, thus strengthened, was as safe as possible of holding out for several weeks, and so long as the outer line of defence was held the town could not have been bombarded.

"When writing in 1889 I did not allow for the bringing into the field of these very big howitzers.

In the second edition of my book in 1907 I did contemplate this, appointing when tested by experi-

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because that was after Port Arthur, where the Japanese, with great difficulty, brought up 11-inch howitzers taken from their coast defences, and that showed that guns of that size could be brought into the field. No one knew that 16-inch howitzers would be brought into the field. That is a tour de force on the part of Krupp, but we know now that it can be done by dividing the equipment into manageable loads. I cannot understand how these guns could have been mounted, unless upon concrete foundations which had been set some months before. In our own forts we used to allow six months for this purpose.

The forts at Antwerp.

"The forts of the inner line at Antwerp and a few of the outer line, which were then being constructed, struck me as being very bad. The latter were similar to those at Liege, but much larger. What has disappointed me about Antwerp was that I thought that in the long time at their disposal

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NOTICES.

JUST ARRIVED PER S.S. NAGOYA.

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TENNIS RACKETS

"COLD MEDAL"

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Secret White Paper	80
THE TIMES BOOK OF THE NAVY 80	80
THE KAISER AND HIS BARBARIANS by W. N. Will	50
COMMERCIAL LAW IN WAR TIME	2.25
by Clement and Waterson	2.25
THE GREAT WAR BOOK—Daily Chronicle War Library	80
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THE BLACK PERIL

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum. The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. "Peak" subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

VERNON.—On the 29th September, in the North Sea, Henry Doone Vernon, Lieutenant Royal Navy, Flying Officer Royal Naval Flying Corps, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. V. Vernon, late of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

THE LABOURITES AND THE WAR.

We alluded, in last Saturday's leading article, to the healthful effect of the war on the people at home. To no party has it come with more bracing results than to the Labourites, who, with exceptions too trifling to be worth mentioning, have declared, in a body, in favour of the prosecution of the war to a conclusion that will satisfy the Allies. According to recent Home papers, twenty-five Labour Members of Parliament, backed up the Trades Union Congress and the General Federation of Trades Unions, have now issued a manifesto which supports, to the last letter, the attitude taken by the Imperial Government with regard to Germany.

The burden of this manifesto is that the war is one of obligation, because the national honour was at stake. It recognises, without any waste of argument, that Britain had "exhausted the resources of peaceful diplomacy" before she went the length of taking up arms; and, further, that "until the Power which has pillaged and outraged Belgium and the Belgians, and plunged nearly the whole of Europe into the awful misery, suffering and horror of war, is beaten, there can be no peace." Resolutions such as these leave little room for doubt, even in the minds of the most pessimistic, as to the loyalty of the Labour party. The truth is that John Bull's spirit is as indestructible in the British workman and his Parliamentary representative as it is in the veriest old Tory landowner. John Bull, no matter what social grade he belongs to, claims, before all things, the right to grumble, as well as the right to criticise his Government. But, as the history of our country and our race has taught us, there is no necessary connection between his grumbling and his actions. His bark is a deal worse than his bite—a circumstance which the Germans did not allow, for when they drew up their elaborate programme of conquest. It takes a Britisher to know a Britisher; the German will never know him. John Bull will give freely; but try and take from him by force and you will find him anything but easy-going. There are men fighting at the front now who, six months ago, would probably have received with equanimity the news that e.g. Hongkong was to be given away to the Americans, or the Portuguese. But how would they have received the news that any other nation proposed to take Hongkong from the Empire by force?

The Labour party, then, is as loyal and as British as any other, when we come to the things that really matter. But there is another point in the manifesto under discussion which we ought not to pass over. "If Britain had not kept her pledges to Belgium, and had stood aside; the victory of the German army would have been probable; and the victory of Germany would mean the death of democracy in Europe." Here is something for the American anti-British party to lay to heart (though, judging from the United States press, that party would seem already to have changed its mind and declared for England). The real and recognised champion of democracy of the best sort proves, after all, to be Britain—the Imperial, the Monarchical, and the Aristocratic!—Britain, with whom the words "representative government" mean what they may; and, in face of such a pass as the present, the socialists at home are among the first to realise this. In other words, they, like the rest of the Empire, are taking their lesson.

The French Red Cross Fund. We published, in our General News column, a few days ago, an intimation that the French Government, acting on a suggestion made by M. Gaston Thomson, the Minister of Post and Telegraphs, has authorised the issue of a special 15 centimes postage stamp, bearing an actual postal value of 10 centimes, the balance of 5 centimes being for the benefit of the funds of the Red Cross Association. It is expected that enormous numbers of these stamps will be sold and a large sum will be realised. The stamps, which are also being prepared for issue in Indo-China, bear as a surcharge a red cross and "5 centimes."

A Suggestion.

This is, on the face of it, an excellent idea for raising money and it appears to us that a scheme framed on similar lines would be well worth the consideration of our own Home and Colonial Governments. We have very little doubt that, here in Hongkong, a substantial sum could be obtained by this means. For instance, a surcharge of two cents (or even one cent) on the four cent stamp would not be felt by the great majority of Hongkongites; but would produce a very considerable revenue, which could be turned over to one of the various relief funds. The sales of stamps so surcharged would in all probability considerably exceed the normal figures, as they would be eagerly sought after by stamp collectors all over the world.

The Nietzsche Boost.

Messrs. Foulis, and one or two other British publishers who speculated, some few years ago, in translations of the works of the just-now-much-talked-of Friedrich Nietzsche, must be shaking hands with themselves at the present moment. Until some while after the war broke out, these translations must have been practically so much dead stock, for (Heaven be thanked) the Nietzsche mania had had its day. English reading people had, intimated that they had no time to waste on the Badminton bellows of the author of "Beyond Good and Evil" etc., and everybody, save G.B.S. and Mr. Orage, had agreed to give him decent burial and forget him. Unfortunately, as things have turned out, he has had to be dug up again. Many of the Home papers contain letters and articles, some defending Nietzsche, others condemning him, and others still, asking for information about his works. Therefore the hearts of the publishers will rejoice—as will also those of such translators as happen to be entitled to royalties.

The Lights of Hongkong.

What was wrong with the gas lamps in the neighbourhood of Pedder's Hill, Wyndham Street and Arbutnott Road yesterday evening? We don't know if things improved later on, but, at 8.30, when it was already quite dark, the lamps in this district had not been lit, and passers-by were dependent on the lights that showed from the houses. This was all very well in the main streets; but, on the flight of stone steps leading from Arbutnott Road into Wyndham Street, it was another matter, for, at the best of times, the only light these steps get is from the one lamp at the bottom. Why the occupants of the houses in the vicinity do not appeal to the authorities over this business we cannot understand. For over two years the "Telegraph" has been complaining at intervals about the condition of the steps, but the light is still wanting. There must be some amazingly able people handling the lighting arrangements of the Colony.

Manslaughter Charge.

Mr. Hazeland has fixed Thursday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the case in which Woog Tak, a watchman on board the s.s. Tai Lee, is accused of the manslaughter of Chi Tong on the trip of the boat from Canton to Hongkong.

Postal Employee Charged.

A Chinese employee of the General Post Office was charged at the Police Court with obtaining money by false pretences. He was alleged to have sealed an open letter bearing a two-cent stamp, and, on delivery, to have demanded an extra two cents. The case was remanded.

DAY BY DAY.

IF WE DON'T WANT DULL THOUGHTS TO COME, WE MUST KEEP 'EM AWAY LIKE I KEEP THE WEEDS OUT OF MY BIT OF GARDEN. I FILL THE BEDS SO FULL OF FLOWERS THAT THERE ISN'T ANY ROOM FOR WEEDS.—D. Quorn.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 67° fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60° fine.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Arrived to-day. Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.

Canadian and U. K. Mails.

Closed to-day at 2 p.m.

Canadian Mail.

Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail.

Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the "Telegraph" published 36 columns of solid reading matter. Today there will be 30 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.13-10d.

Thanksgiving Day.

To-day is Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

Royal Birthday.

To-day is the birthday of the Queen of Norway (Princess Maud, daughter of the late King Edward VII), who was born in 1889.

Removing Soil.

A Chinese charged with removing soil from Crown Land was fined \$5, by Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning.

Returned.

Mr. D. W. Caddock returned from a visit to Shanghai by the s.s. Liangchow yesterday. It will be remembered that Mrs. and Miss Caddock arrived from Home on the Nagoya a few days after Mr. Caddock's departure for the North.

Local Wedding.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, yesterday, there was a large attendance of members of the Portuguese community to witness the marriage of Mr. C. M. Alves, the manager of the Fung Tong, to Miss Carmen Remedios. After receiving the best wishes of their friends, the happy pair left for Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

Bailed Out.

Bail of \$750 was granted in a case in which a woman stands charged with the theft of \$501 worth of jewellery from a house in Queen's Road West. She was remanded this morning, until Wednesday next, by Mr. Hazeland. Mr. Otto Kong-sing appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Agassiz for the defence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

A CHALLENGE.

(To the Editor, "Hongkong Telegraph") Sir.—Through the medium of your paper I desire to challenge Mr. C. Chavis, Army Ordnance Office—"The Sandow of the Far East." I shall be pleased to meet him at catch-weights at his own special hobby, which is feats of strength, as well as any of his trainers. Arrangements to be made at the Victoria Theatre, and all earnings to be given to the Prince of Wales' Fund.—Yours, etc., J. EVANS.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1914.

LOCAL WEDDING.

In the presence of a large gathering of friends, the wedding was solemnised at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, this morning, of Mr. Watson, of the Locomotive Department of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and Miss Doris Chunnutt, of Kowloon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. C. Pope. The service was fully chanted, Mr. Ernest Hall, Chief Accountant of the Railway, being at the organ. The bride, who was charmingly attired, was given away by her brother, Mr. A. E. Chunnutt, and was attended by Miss Chunnutt, Miss Hobbs and Miss V. Young as bridesmaids, Mrs. Jordan being the matron of honour. The best man was Mr. H. G. Gallion. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, in Victoria View, when the customary toasts were demanded. The honeymoon is being spent at Shanghai.

Postal Employee Charged.

A Chinese employee of the General Post Office was charged at the Police Court with obtaining money by false pretences. He was alleged to have sealed an open letter bearing a two-cent stamp, and, on delivery, to have demanded an extra two cents. The case was remanded.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

PORTUGAL'S DECISION.

The Probable Scheme of the Allies.

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PRIZE COURT.

THE HANAMEL CASE.

The Attorney General on the Points at Issue.

The case of the a.s. Hanamel was continued in Admiralty Jurisdiction, before Mr. Justice Gropertz, to-day, claims being made for the vessel by W. Katz, of Shanghai, owner, and the Yangtze Insurance Association, mortgagees.

The Crown was represented by the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kamp, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. M. Hodson, and the claimants by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Dacon, Looker, Dacon, and Hurston.

The Attorney General replied for the Crown, and remarked that a great deal of what had been said did not touch the question of justification; there had been much said about condemnation, but that did not touch the question of justification at all. The mere fact that there had been so much discussion as to whether the ship was liable to condemnation at all pointed to the case being a doubtful one, involving circumstances which required explanation, and one in which his Lordship must hold that there was justification for the capture. The claimants themselves had felt a difficulty—as did the Crown—on one point, and that was as to the nationality of the ship, and some evidence had been called by the other side on that point.

Mr. Potter.—We did not feel any difficulty; but we thought that was going to be a point of attack by the C. Crown.

On this point, the Attorney General said that it turned out to be a point upon which his Lordship was not troubled at all. On one point the C. Crown had to obtain the assistance of the Consul-General for America, and it was only on receiving his letter in the course of the hearing that particular points were cleared up. That point was one on which the captors would meet a difficulty, and it was only cleared up by the letter of the Consul on that point, after the case had been discussed for some time.

Mr. Potter said, in answer to his Lordship, that the Hanamel was purchased from Messrs. Jebson and was, twelve months ago, known as the Germanus.

The Attorney General made it clear that he was not relying upon the question of former ownership, but he did submit that the mere fact of the necessity for all this evidence and considerable amount of discussion suggested at least that the case was one which could not be decided off hand after half an hour's discussion by the captors at sea.

His Lordship.—I am rather inclined to agree. Under the circumstances I am not surprised that the naval commander took upon himself to detain the ship.

His friend, the Attorney General pointed out, had taken such fact upon which the Crown relied, as evidence of unusual service or enemy control, and in a very plausible and persuasive way had shown that each fact might have a perfectly innocent explanation, and asked his Lordship to state that, because of that, no inference of illegality could be drawn. But he omitted to deal with the cumulative effect. What he suggested was that the hypothesis, which explained everything, as nothing else did, was the hypothesis of enemy control. So-called hypotheses could not always be easily proved, but they were proved if they explained matters as nothing else did. A murder might be committed. A man might be found near the spot; he was perfectly entitled to be there. A revolver might be found on him, but he might be perfectly entitled to carry a revolver. Such evidence might be circumstantial and each portion easily explained, but man had been found guilty on evidence such as that.

The case was adjourned sine die.

Agile Parent.
"Papa, what is an escutcheon?"

"Why?"

"This story says there was a blot on his escutcheon."

"Oh, yes! An escutcheon is a light-coloured vest. He had probably been carrying a fountain pen."—*Heiden Rept.*

THE CROWN PRINCE'S THEFTS.

Where He Stands Under the Hague Convention.

The Baroness de Baye, whose chateau near Champalbert was recently looted by the Crown Prince of Germany, was before her marriage Mlle. Oppenheim, and is one of the leading members of Paris society. Besides her chateau she has a charming residence in the Avenue de la Grande Armee. As we know, the Crown Prince during the battles of the Marne and Aisne passed two days at the chateau. He and a chosen band of officers made free use of the wine cellars, and, to use the words of the domestics, they made the rooms they occupied worse than pigs.

The chateau was pillaged and a number of objets d'art stolen. The most valuable of the furniture, pictures and tapestries were packed up in large cases and were about to be sent off in special wagons when a regiment of French soldiers arrived, and the Crown Prince and his troops had to hasten retreat, leaving the large packing-cases of booty behind.

What is the position of the Crown Prince in this and like affairs? The fourth Convention of The Hague, October 18, 1907, has laid down in Article 48 as follows:—"The honour and rights of family, the life of individuals, and private property must be respected." Article 47: "Pillage is expressly interdicted." These regulations were signed by Germany by its delegate, Major-General von Gundell, "Superior Quartermaster of the great East-Major of the Royal Army of Prussia."

The German official regulations, "Laws of War" (Kriegsbuch Landkriegs) state in 1904:—"The right of appropriation of what belongs to the foreigner, i.e., the right to booty and pillage, does not exist any more." Its definition of pillage is formally stated: "Pillage is the worst means of appropriation of the goods or property of the foreigner. The removal or carrying off of objects in uninhabited houses, or in the absence of the proprietor when the act is committed, is not pillage but theft."

What would have been the position of the Crown Prince if he had been made prisoner when the French troops missed him by a few minutes? The jurisdiction of the French Conseil de Guerre is the same for prince generals as for simple soldiers. There have been numerous cases of German soldiers condemned for theft of civil effects and pillage in time of war. Not only would the Crown Prince have been liable to be tried by the Conseil de Guerre, but Germany, according to the Convention of The Hague of 1907, which was signed by her, must make reparation of the things pillaged or stolen. It is expressly stipulated, Article 3: "The belligerent party who violates the dispositions of the said regulation shall be bound to indemnify. It will be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its army."

During the last two days of the occupation of Compiegne by the Germans, three train-waggons were used to transport the precious objects stolen from the houses put to pillage. The house of M. Dorsetti, facing the Palace, was sacked from garret to cellar in the presence of officers. The municipal authorities complained, but without result. Large parcels containing silver plate, jewellery, knick-knacks of value, and other objects were opened and shown to the officers set apart for that service, and according to their value or importance, packed up and sealed. Each package, before being placed in the railway wagon, was registered in books by two sub-officers who sat at a table in the courtyard. To add to the infamy of this wholesale robbery, the waggons had the flag of the Red Cross Society, and the men in charge had the Red Cross armlets. The facts defy contradiction even by Wolf's Agency. The rules of the Hague Convention, signed by Germany, are formal and plain. Will Germany keep to her signed pledge or will she regard it as a piece of paper only fit to be torn up? The other nations who signed will judge.

WAR ITEMS.

UK Actors on Active Service.
The current issue of the Stage prints the names of some three hundred actors who are now on active service.

K.O.Y.L.I. Man's Narrow Escape.
The life of Private S. C. Beauchamp, of the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, was saved twice by his cigarette-case in a charge by Uhlaus. In each charge a German lance was aimed at his heart, but the cigarette-case took the blow. From a third Uhlan Beauchamp received a wound which bowed him over, and he is now in hospital at Ostend, nursing to get back to the fighting line.

Dutch Stop Copper Export.
A Central News message from Amsterdam states that the Dutch Government has prohibited the export of copper. This news is important, as such a step would severely hit Germany. Britain has been highly suspicious that much of the copper bought in America for Holland has been sent into Germany for the making of ammunition.

German Orders to be Returned.

The King has returned all his German Orders, save a London correspondent, and Lord Roberts sent back the decoration of the Black Eagle which the Kaiser conferred on him after the South African war. "This action on the part of 'Bob,'" says the correspondent, "is about to be followed by every British soldier who has in the past had a German or Austrian decoration inflicted on him."

Tommy in Adversity.

A Paris newspaper relates as proof of the good spirits of the British soldier in adversity a story of a wounded infantryman whose right leg had to be amputated. In taking leave of the surgeon the soldier said, "I am sure of a job now, doctor, thanks to my wooden leg."

"What do you mean?" asked the doctor. "Oh, they're safe to use me to stir the Christmas puddings," was the reply.

Naval Recruits Wanted.

The Manchester Engineers' Club has been asked by the authorities in London to help in the recruiting for the Royal Naval Division. Men are wanted who (1) are used to handling heavy timber and (2) used to explosives. Pay varies from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 2d. per day; separation allowance, wife 6s. per week; first child 2s. per week, second child 2s. 2d. per week, other children 1s. per week.

Recruits Buying Their Own Uniforms.

So keen on "real soldiering" are many of the new recruits to Territorial units, that they are buying their own uniforms rather than wait till the Government can supply them. There are various qualities of khaki, and they are paying all prices from 35s. to £5 for each uniform.

200,000 Wounded Austrians.

The number of wounded Austrians taken to Vienna alone since the beginning of the war is estimated at 200,000.

Lemberg Prisoners Released.

The Russians liberated in Lemberg 15,000 prisoners, most of them arrested for sedition since the outbreak of the war.

German Prisoners In New Zealand.

The captain of the steamer Delphic, which arrived from Auckland, says recently 5,000 German prisoners were isolated on an island off New Zealand, and that those who attempted to swim to the mainland were literally gobbled up by sharks.

The Shortest Route to Berlin.

For the Russians the shortest route to Berlin is by way of Posen, the distance from the borders of Russian Poland to Berlin being about 180 miles, as compared with 320 miles from Cracow to Berlin, and about 450 miles from the centre of operations in France to the German capital.

Could not get Home.

It is estimated that over 200,000 Germans living abroad have not been able to proceed to Germany owing to the vigilance of the British Fleet. Even the Germans living in Spain have not yet been able to return to their own country, as they can neither cross France nor get to any Continental port by boat.

British Steamers Captured.

A Liverpool message states that the British steamers City of Khoi and Assiout have been captured by a Turkish man-of-war.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAM

AND

BACON

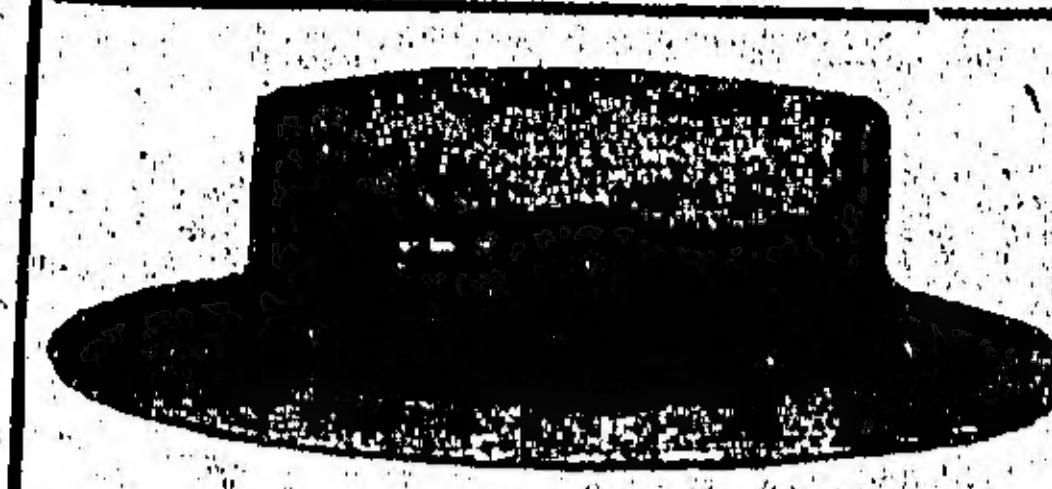
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Agent.

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ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	4th Dec.	8th Dec.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLE AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T, 16,000 Capt. Cope	SATUR., 5th WEDNES., 23rd T. 16,000	Dec. at 10 a.m. Dec. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T, 12,500 Capt. Hori	TUES., 1st TUES., 15th T. 12,500	Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda NIKKO Maru Capt. R. Takeda	WEDNES., 16th T. 13,500 T. 5,000	Dec. at noon. WED., 13th Jan. at noon.
CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang and Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T, 12,500	THURS., 17th	Dec.
BOMBAY, via Singapore and Colombo	Hakushika Maru Capt. T. 12,500	WEDNES., 9th	Dec.
KOBE	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T, 12,500	SATURDAY, 28th Nov.	Dec.
SHAI and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	MONDAY, 30th	Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikkō Maru Capt. Takeda	TUESDAY, 15th	Dec. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Iyo Maru Capt. Hirase	FRI., 4th	Dec. at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000	1st February
Kashima	20,000	25th February
Mishima	16,000	11th March
Suwa	25,000	25th March
Atsuta	16,000	8th April
Yasaka	25,000	2nd April
Miyasaki	16,000	6th May
Kitano	16,000	20th May
Fushima	25,000	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500	9th February
Yokohama	12,500	23rd February
Awa	12,500	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500	23rd March
Tamba	12,500	6th April
Aki	12,500	20th April
Sado	12,500	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

FOR ASIA.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NINGPO	Tamsui	28th Nov. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Singan	23rd Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	29th Nov. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kaichow	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
Shai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Yatshing*	Fri., 27th Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Namsang*	Sun., 29th Nov. at d'light
KOBE & M. J.	Foosang*	Tues., 1st Dec. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
SP'ORE, Pang & C'cutta	Kwongtang*	Thurs., 3rd Dec. at d'light
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Hinsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at noon
SANDAKAN	Loongsang*	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Onsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.

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The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Foosang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and M. J. to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing," "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

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LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.

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V'TORIA, V'VVER, S'TLE, TACOMA & P'LAND} Glenroy..... 26th Nov.

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V'TORIA, V'VVER, S'TLE, TACOMA & P'LAND} Glengyle..... 6th Jan.

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EUROPEAN PORTS.

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London & Hull & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Miyazaki	N. Y. K.	5. Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	20. Dec.
London	Nazoya	P. & O.	1. Jan.
	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19. Jan.

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The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

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From LEITH, MIDDLEBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

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aving arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer will be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1914.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Newlyn, Br. ss. 2,184, Charles Clarke, 14th Inst.—Singapore, 4th Inst., Coal—Order.

Seattle Maru, Jap. ss. 3,832, T. Saltow, 19th Inst.—Shanghai, 16th Inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Dorwert, Br. ss. 1,552, V. Jenkins, 18th Inst.—Saigon, 14th Inst., Rice—Order.

Mausang, Br. ss. 1,844, R. A. Matthews, 20th Inst.—Sandakan, 14th Inst., Timber & Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Phuyen, Fr. ss. 1,246, L. Ribault, 20th Inst.—15th Inst., Rice—China.

Tjilatjap, Dut. ss. 3,859, Schenck, 20th Inst.—Balikpapan, 10th Inst., Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. ss. 3,142, M. Shinohara, 21st Inst.—Japan, 16th Inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Colombo Maru, Jap. ss. 2,919, O. Sakamoto, 21st Inst.—Moj, General—N. Y. K.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. ss. 4,010, S. Komatsu, 22nd Inst.—Honkoko, 18th Inst., Salt—Gen.—N. Y. K.

Fook sang, Br. ss. 1,987, T. M. Mitchell, 22nd Inst.—Moj, 16th Inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yingchow, Br. ss. 1,223, E. L. Jones, 22nd Inst.—Shanghai, 19th Inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Kuelchow, Br. ss. 1,220, Forsyth, 23rd Inst.—Chafoc, 17th Inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Loksang, Br. ss. 972, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd Inst.—Honkoko, 18th Inst., Salt—J. M. & Co.

Takrang, Br. ss. 999, W. McOlure, 23rd Inst.—Swatow, 22nd Inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yuonsang, Br. ss. 1,128, Tough, 24th Inst.—Manila, 21st Inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tjibin, Dut. ss. 3,018, W. H. Lop, 24th Inst.—Java, 15th Inst., Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Tjilwong, Dut. ss. 3,016, A. Oldenburger, 24th Inst.—Java, 16th Inst., Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Su ang, Br. ss. 9,196, H. Simpson, 24th Inst.—Wel-hai-wai, 19th Inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tamsui, Br. ss. 919, W. G. Cowan, 24th Inst.—Daly, 17th Inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Chengtu, Br. ss. 1,338, Speed, 25th Inst.—Singapore, 17th Inst., Gen.—B. & S.

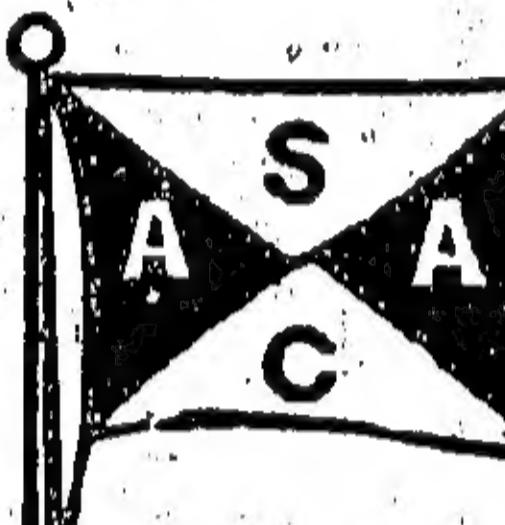
Pengstap, Br. ss. 3,006, J. Mitchell, 25th Inst.—Cardiff, 4th ult., Coal—Admiralty.

Namsang, Br. ss. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 25th Inst.—Singapore, 18th Inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Liangchow, Br. ss. Bonson, 26th Inst.—Shanghai, 22nd Inst., Gen.—B. & S.

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Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN (WESTWARD) LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, the 9th December.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on page 1.

LATEST FRENCH REPORT.

GERMANS RETREATING FROM RUSSIANS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Nov. 24, 6.20 p.m.

The general situation is unchanged. The intermittent cannonades of the enemy was less violent than yesterday and the day before. A few infantry attacks were all repulsed, these being especially violent in Argonne, where we progressed in the Four-de-Puis region. A very heavy fog hinders operations between Argonne and the Vosges.

An official communiqué from Petrograd says the battle on the Wards has turned to the advantage of the Russians. The Germans are retreating all along the line.

TAKING OF TSINGTAU.

Feeble Resistance to Final Assault.

The following is from the N.C. Daily News special war correspondent, dated Changtau, November 8.—

On the night of November 1, the Allies sapped steadily towards the five German redoubts under a brisk fire from pompons and maxims, star-shells thrown up by the enemy streaking the darkness with banks of light reflected miles away. The fever of approaching hand-to-hand conflict was beginning to run through the trenches from Sitang to Fusano, and before daylight cool daring had accomplished extraordinary feats. The Japanese officers, for example, Lieutenants Takatsu and Fukakusa, succeeded, in spite of barbed-wire entanglements, in penetrating Redoubt No. 3, making a thorough reconnaissance and escaping with slight wounds from a shower of rifle bullets. Major Knox of the Sikhs—destined to be hit a few hours later—went alone to a bridge just in front of the British lines, cut some of its wire entanglements and removed a mine.

"Sapping under fire is quite an exciting experience," said another British officer to me a few hours after he had experienced it. "You dig like a maniac, hear all sorts of nasty, hard things whistling over you and plumping into the ground all round, see a man quite close bunch forward in a heap, and thick the absurd, most trivial things. Then the next lot comes along to take your place, and you get back to the trenches—hot."

Three Days of Hard Weather. Sapping by night—digging zigzag trenches about three feet wide at the bottom and four and a half at the top, towards the enemy,—and relentless bombardment from dawn till dark were the order of the next five days, the first three of which were misty and bitterly cold. I spent November 2 with Captain Christian, R.A., and Mr. Eekford, the British Consul at Tsingtau, on the top of Prince Heinrich, the former endeavouring to communicate with and direct the fire of H.M.S. Triumph. But all that was visible of the sea was a noiseless fringe of foam. In the middle of the afternoon, therefore, we rode back to Changtau, which until October 31 had been General Kumi's headquarters.

The next day and the day following were the same, with thin layers of ice to be broken before one could get water. All day long the guns boomed, the wind howled and the mists swirled, turning now and then to rain. Each night an army was half-frozen and the heat that comes from digging made sputtering coldness all the harder to bear. But each night the sand-bagged heads of

his staff who, on the previous day had been severely shelled, ten twelve-inchers falling within twenty yards of the "mess."

The British Position.

Here and there, from a second series of defiles branch *cul-de-sacs* jut upwards between clay cliffs into which low shelter-huts had been built with roof of tarpaulin, earth and twigs resting on walls of rough stakes. In these were various detachments of the British reserve. Outside one set three or four officers, one of whom, Lieutenant Potre, had had, just near the spot, a very narrow shave the day before and on the night of November 5, in a tight corner I shall tell about presently, had the back of his coat ripped right across by shrapnel without, however, suffering anything more than a bruise. I chatted with them for a bit over cigarettes and then moved on to a third big nullah, about 200 yards long by sixty wide. On one side were three Japanese bowmen blazing over the gully at Bismarck Hill, on the other ran a line of bivouacs such as have just been described, and in the middle stood groups of officers and what looked like a hopeless jumble of Indian troops. I had arrived just when they were being moved off to another point, and what might have been said to me but for the bland smile my burden enabled me to wear I tremble to think.

From here a succession of trenches joining defiles and gullies led to within a short distance of the barbed-wire entanglements erected by the Germans between Redoubt No. 1, just south of the Pump station, and Redoubt No. 2 north-west of Taitungchen. Taitungchen itself formed the British objective. On their right, facing Redoubt No. 1, were General Johoji's men, on their left, facing Redoubts 2 and 3, General Yamada's and further to the left, facing Redoubts 4 and 5, General Horiuchi's. The allies, in other words, had closed round in a semi-circle drawn from the Pump Station across the peninsula through Kang-chia-chuang to a little east of Hsia-chien-chuan at the foot of Iltis.

A Hot Corner.

Here are some details of an outpost engagement which took place that night. A sapping party numbering fifty, under the command of Captain Bradstock, had to cross the river and dig just under Redoubt No. 2. The fort saw them and so did the Germans entrenched by the main road on their right, with the result that they "caught it" hot and strong from rifles, pompons and maxims on three sides. It was the tightest corner I hope ever to be in, said a Lieutenant who related the whole episode to me. "It looked as though it would be only a question of time before the whole lot of us were wiped out." Star-shells and searchlights gave the Germans every possible chance and but for the cool way in which Captain Bradstock retired his men (the sap, of course, completed), there would have been a bigger casualty list than was actually the case—sixteen killed and wounded.

From a spectacular point of view it is difficult to imagine a more disappointing finale: from a military standpoint the fight made by the Germans was surprisingly feeble. The allies had to get over a twenty foot wall running the entire length of the redoubts, across barbed-wire entanglements twenty yards wide, up a slope without an iota of cover upon which heavy guns could no longer play for fear of hurting their own men, across another lot of entanglements and up a second slope, against maxims, pompons and rifle-fire, and finally bayonets. Then, when the redoubts had been taken, they had to cross rather more than half a mile of open ground and climb the steep sides of Iltis, Bismarck and Moltke.

As was subsequently shown, the defence had plenty of ammunition and healthy men—according to their own estimate their total casualties since the beginning of the siege were no more than 1,000. A forlorn hope, which was all they had to fight on, has generally something of the heroic about it. In this case it had none whatever.

The final assault developed unexpectedly. Shortly after mid-night General Yamada sent a couple of companies of sappers to

FOOTBALL.

Splendid Programme for Saturday.

Football lovers will be well catered for on Saturday, for two good matches will follow each other in quick succession on the grounds of the Hongkong Football Club, which has been very kindly lent for the occasion. For each match the regimental team of the South Wales Borderers will provide the opposition, and, as winners of the North China Cup, their display will no doubt be interesting.

The Association team will be on show first, against the "Pick of the Colony." The kick-off will be at 3.15 sharp, and the following strong eleven was chosen last night to represent the home-towners:—Goal:—S. van (Police); backs:—Coxon (R.E.) and Stalker (H.K.F.O.); halves:—J. Clark (Police), Wilkinson (R.E.), and Cyril Wilkie (H.K.F.O.); forwards:—Nichols (Navy) and Davies (S. and D.), Adams (Navy) centre, S. van (R.G.A.) and Pennell (H.K.F.O.).

Mr. F. W. Eager will referee, and Messrs. Reynolds (Police) and Robins (R.G.A.) will be linesmen.

The Colony will play in white shirts and the Regiment in R.G.A. colours—black and white.

Immediately following the Association game the Rugby exhibition will be given, and here again the soldiers may be expected to shine. The game will start at 4.30 and certainly be well worth watching, no strong sides have been selected.

During the interval, officials will tour round the crowd with collecting boxes for the benefit of the local War Fund. One hundred dollars has been guaranteed by the Committee, and there ought to be no difficulty in raising this amount in once.

attack Redoubt No. 3. The attack was completely successful and by one o'clock the fort was in Japanese hands. Yamada immediately sent back word to headquarters, urging a general advance, and before he received a reply, launched two more companies against Redoubt No. 2. By four o'clock that also had been taken. General Horiuchi on the left wing, seeing the way things were going, sent four companies against Redoubts 4 and 5, capturing both by six. In the meantime, Johoji's men on the right, supported by the British, had also advanced, while two small bodies—not more than seventy in each,—had been sent from the left and centre against Iltis and Bismarck. Before half-past six both had been taken and about half past six Redoubt No. 1 and the forts on Moltke hoisted the white flag.

From a spectator's point of view it is difficult to imagine a more disappointing finale: from a military standpoint the fight made by the Germans was surprisingly feeble. The allies had to get over a twenty foot wall running the entire length of the redoubts, across barbed-wire entanglements twenty yards wide, up a slope without an iota of cover upon which heavy guns could no longer play for fear of hurting their own men, across another lot of entanglements and up a second slope, against maxims, pompons and rifle-fire, and finally bayonets.

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HOME FOOTBALL.

THE BATTLE OF THE LEAGUES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 23.

The most noteworthy results in the First League, and they represented the best performances, were the victories in our matches of the two topmost clubs in the table, Manchester City and Sheffield Wednesday. Once more you could trace the success of the City at Nottingham to their defensive soundness. The County forwards were brightly enough at the start, but as their attack was temporary, but recently there has been an awakening to their true excellence. How good they are as a side was emphasised by their victory at Fulham, and, one's only fear about their prospects is that the resources of the table may not be sufficient to carry them through the rigours of an eight months' season. So far the men have been lucky in escaping injuries. What will happen when these come, as they are more or less bound to do, and the team has to be altered, cannot be foretold. The Arsenal, the position of affairs was actually the reverse. The Wanderers have lost more goals than any other side and the Wednesday were quick to find out their defensive weaknesses.

Burnley, "the" team of last season, have not so far been very impressive, but in visiting Aston Park they seemed to think the Villas were worthy opponents. At any rate, there was a most marked improvement in their football, and they would think themselves unlucky, in not winning after scoring three goals and twice being two ahead. The Villas, however, had a weakened side, and it was a fine performance for Barber, the half-back, to score two goals as the substitute for

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Birmingham 8 2 3 3 10 10 7
Leeds C. 9 3 1 5 12 14 7
Notts F. 9 2 2 5 12 21 8
Leicester F. 9 2 1 6 9 14 5
Lincoln C. 9 2 1 8 12 20 5
Glossop 9 1 3 5 11 19 5
Blackpool 8 2 0 6 10 15 4

Southern League. Watford are once more back at the head of the Southern League, and they still claim their undefeated record. They displaced Brighton, who fell before Swindon, or, one might almost say, before that very remarkable player Fleming. The proper place for Fleming is inside-right, but in this match he was centre-forward and he obtained a goal as the leader of the attack. Then he had the misfortune to be hurt and was pushed out on to the extreme right. This, however, did not stop his effectiveness; indeed he recorded the winning goal for his side from this isolated position. Swindon are not the all-conquering team of a year ago, when they won their first ten matches and carried off the Championship, but they are still good enough to overcome most of their opponents. Brighton now rank third, owing to the fact that their goal average is not as good as that of Reading, who have made a remarkable jump up the table as the result of five consecutive victories. As is the experience of most sides against Northampton, they had to struggle desperately hard to score their last two points. At last success has come to Crystal Palace, and now every club in the three chief Leagues has at least one win to its credit. The trials of last season's runners-up have been many, and their achievement at Southampton is scarcely enough to suggest that they have left them all behind but this win will restore a deal of the confidence that had been lost, and this means much. Scores:

Bristol R. 3
Plymouth A. 2
Croydon 0
Watford 1
Luton 0
Exeter C. 2
Millwall 2
West Ham 1
Portsmouth 0
Cardiff C. 1
Queen's P. R. 1
Norwich C. 1
Reading 2
Northampton 1
Southampton 2
Crystal Palace 3
Southend U. 1
Gillingham 1
Swindon 2
Brighton 1

(Played on the ground of the first named club on October 17th). Positions of the Clubs to Date. Scores:

Arsenal 2
Blackpool ... 0
Barnsley ... 2
Sunderland ... 1
Preston N. E. ... 1
Clapton O. ... 0
Sheffield W. ... 3
Bradford ... 3
Chelsea ... 0
Burley ... 3
Blackburn R. ... 3
Sunderland ... 1
Bolton W. ... 0
Sheffield W. ... 3
Bradford ... 3
Chelsea ... 0
Liverpool ... 2
Bradford City ... 1
Manchester U. ... 0
West Bromwich ... 0
Middlesbrough ... 1
Newcastle U. ... 1
Notts County ... 0
Manchester C. ... 2
Oldham Athletio ... 1
Everton ... 1
Sheffield U. ... 1
Tottenham H. ... 1

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Saturday, Oct. 17.). Positions of the Clubs to Date. Scores:

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts
Watford 9 6 3 0 16 5 16
Reading 10 6 2 2 20 12 14
Brighton 8 5 1 2 13 7 11
Millwall 8 5 1 2 11 8 11
Swindon 9 4 3 2 16 14 11
Portsmouth 10 4 3 3 11 9 11
Cardiff 8 4 1 2 9 8 8
Northampton 8 2 3 2 12 12 8
Plymouth A. 9 2 4 3 13 13 8
Norwich 8 3 2 4 8 10 8
West Ham 9 3 2 4 12 16 8
Luton 11 3 2 6 16 24 8
Southend 8 2 3 3 8 5 8
Queen's P. R. 9 1 5 3 11 15 7
Southampton 9 3 1 5 17 21 7
Gillingham 9 2 2 5 14 13 6
Bristol R. 9 2 2 5 14 20 6
Crystal Palace 8 1 3 1 6 18 5
Croydon C. 9 1 2 6 8 14 4

Goals: P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts
Watford 9 6 3 0 16 5 16
Reading 10 6 2 2 20 12 14
Brighton 8 5 1 2 13 7 11
Millwall 8 5 1 2 11 8 11
Swindon 9 4 3 2 16 14 11
Portsmouth 10 4 3 3 11 9 11
Cardiff 8 4 1 2 9 8 8
Northampton 8 2 3 2 12 12 8
Plymouth A. 9 2 4 3 13 13 8
Norwich 8 3 2 4 8 10 8
West Ham 9 3 2 4 12 16 8
Luton 11 3 2 6 16 24 8
Southend 8 2 3 3 8 5 8
Queen's P. R. 9 1 5 3 11 15 7
Southampton 9 3 1 5 17 21 7
Gillingham 9 2 2 5 14 13 6
Bristol R. 9 2 2 5 14 20 6
Crystal Palace 8 1 3 1 6 18 5
Croydon C. 9 1 2

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
Austria	France.
	Belgium.
Turkey	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself; the strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men. Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong. Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong. Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong. Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 8 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1905.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Preissen; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy: Australasia Squadron occupies Herbertshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sinks by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Aixcourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budva, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rec. Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lian, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haaric. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea; the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

September 12.—Whole German

"real progress" reported.

September 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

September 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Trea to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

September 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

September 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

September 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

September 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking his batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval forces continue to bomb German flink.

September 22.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back.

September 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Liss Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

September 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

September 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier past of Nancy.

September 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

September 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

September 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombard Theodosia, in the Crimea.

September 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Newport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

October 1.—British cruiser Hermes sinks by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtao silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

October 2.—British destroyer leaves Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

October 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombard Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sank in skirmish with retreating German squadron in N. Irish Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombard the Dardanelles.

October 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Japde Bay and sinks

November 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

November 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

November 7.—Fall of Tsingtao announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

November 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtao is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

November 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden fought off Coje Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues. Emden goes ashore and is burnt out. Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser's among the prisoners.

November 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers a the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

November 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Goliath and Monmouth must be assumed.

November 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebellion severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplemental vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,180,400, exclusive of Territorials.

November 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

November 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Colonial contingents

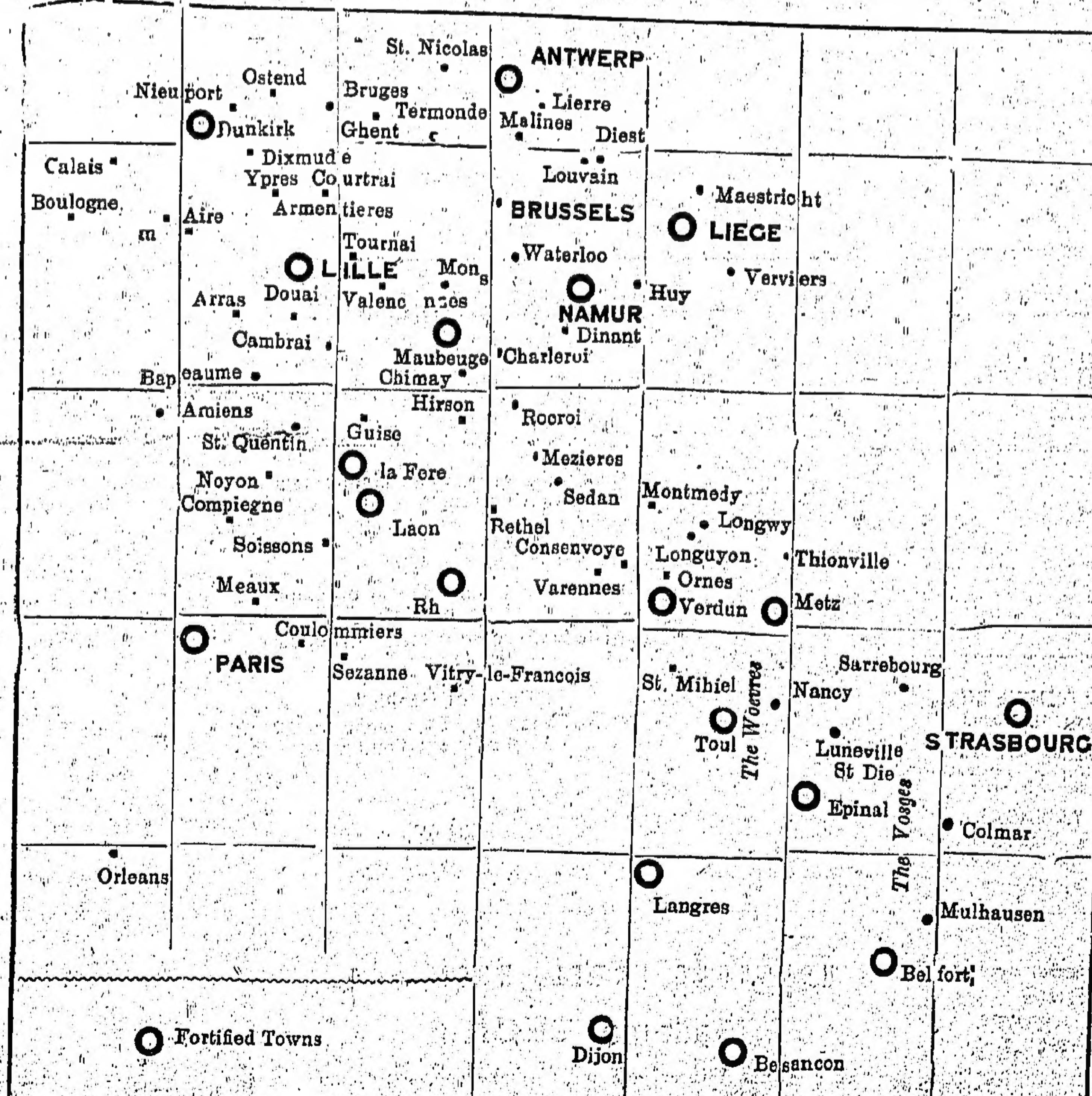
(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that save for a vigorous bombardment of Ypres the Germans are showing less activity.

Commercial.

Trade of British India in 1913-14. The following particulars are taken from the Report of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to the Government of India reviewing the foreign trade of India for the year ended 31st March, 1914. The chief characteristics of the year 1913-14 were: a failure of the rainfall in some parts of India, bank failures (chiefly in the Punjab and Bombay), a glut in the piece-goods trade, and some difficulty in railway transport. With the possible exception of Australia, India possesses the most precarious rainfall in the world, and the year under review was no exception to this rule. The monsoon of 1913 after the middle of July was irregular, and the rains in the United Provinces and Central India ceased in early September. In parts of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, and also in Madras, excessive rain resulted in heavy floods. The United Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana failed to obtain that amount of rainfall which is required in the cold weather season. Famine conditions were accordingly established in portions of these localities, although actual famine was confined to Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, and Etawah. In the Bombay Presidency there were also scarcity areas, especially in Sholapur. These abnormal seasonal conditions were reflected in the harvests. The output of wheat and oilseeds was somewhat deficient, and the rice crop in Northern India also suffered. Sugar-cane production in the United Provinces was seriously affected, and the jute crop in Bengal was cutted. Cotton, however, fared well and the yield was good. The banking and commercial crisis in Northern and Western India began in September, 1913 with the failure of the People's Bank in the Punjab, which had at the time of its failure deposits equal to about £833,300, and a network of 72 branches. The Credit Bank of India failed in the first week of October, and this was the first real sign of the spread of the bank failures to Bombay. The Indian Specie Bank—the one purely Indian Bank which had a branch in London—was also unable to weather the storm, and some 16 more banks failed. The glut in the piece-goods trade was especially evident from October, 1913, to January, 1914. Stocks of both imported goods and home-made cloth in Bombay were much heavier than they had ever been before, and, owing to financial troubles, goods went into consumption very slowly during the latter half of the year. Shipments were far in excess of requirements, and prices steadily declined. The white piece-goods market in Calcutta was seriously affected by the general lowering of prices in Manchester and the famine conditions up-country. It was proposed in January by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta to cease buying textiles in the United Kingdom for four months owing to the glut in Indian markets, but no effect was given to the proposal. As regards railway transport difficulties, the trouble was greatest in the case of supplies of waggons for coal. The Indian railways have ordered 22,343 broad gauge waggons for delivery by the end of 1915. On the whole, notwithstanding the exceptional conditions above mentioned, the year may be regarded as one of fairly prosperous trade. The value of total imports, including private, merchandise and Government stores, but excluding treasure, in the year ended 31st March, 1914, was £127,000,000, and the total exports of Indian produce amounted to £163,000,000. The imports show a general increase in all directions, and indicate the growing purchasing power of the people. Manufactured articles constitute nearly 80 per cent. of the imports, while the only important articles in which there was a decline in 1913-14 were coal, raw silk, and piece goods, and raw cotton. The special feature of the import trade continued to be the great demand for cotton manufacture, the value of these goods now approximating to a third of the total import trade. In 1913-14 the United Kingdom supplied over 90 per cent. of

**SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA**
Chief Office for South China, 2 Des Voeux Road.
(Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1945.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER
£40,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED
£11,000,000.

the cotton goods imported, while the imports from Japan, consisting chiefly of hosiery, showed a very marked increase. Substantial increases in the imports of railway plant and rolling stock, most of which come from the United Kingdom, are also not negligible. The value of Indian trade with Germany has increased, costly British goods being largely displaced in India by cheap German manufactures. By the application of technical skill and chemical science, or a combination of both, German manufacturers have secured special advantages in the supply of certain goods, such as musical instruments and coal tar dyes. The development of German shipping has also encouraged direct imports from Germany, as well as the exportation to that country of cotton, hides, jute, oilseeds, and rice. Cotton manufacturers, dyes, copper, iron and steel, machinery and woollens form the bulk of the imports from Germany. The considerable importance in hosiery is radically monopolised by Japan and Germany, the value of the former's share in 1913-14 being 83,00,000 rupees, as against 62,00,000 rupees in 1912-13, while Germany sent goods to the value of 23,00,000 rupees as against 18,00,000 rupees in 1912-13. Thus Japan supplied about 70 per cent. of the imports of hosiery, and her share is about 12 times that of the United Kingdom.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abramian, E S Joseph R M
Allen H G Joseph S M
Anderson Mr & Mrs Joseph S M
Athel L Kennard E B
Anderson A Lambert E B
Backhouse J H Langton A
Bate E R Larmont Edw.
Bellots, Mrs E R Lloyd G A
Bellot, Dr O.
Bena, G A Marrick, Dr O.
Bewick Mr & Mrs Matheson, Mrs R
C W
Bishop Mr & Mrs A Matheson, Miss M
Metcalfe F
Black W M Mereck, B
Black Mr & Mrs R Meyer G E
Booth C H Middleton G S
Brock Mrs B Mody J H N
Brian-Bates H Morrison W J
Bridge Mr & Mrs Musso F P
Brister J H Nathan M
Brothoff C H Ormiston J
Brooke C B Peacock W J
Cambridge A J Pentreath Mr & Mrs
Cecil Madano Potts-Hunt Arund
Chalmers J S Mrs
Clayton, W B Powell G M
Coleman Dr L E F Preston A M
Course Arthur Purvis A
Doughs D S S Ray, E H
Dowley W A Rayner Lt Col and
Duckworth F T Mrs
Duffy Miss M E Rihault Capt & Mrs
Ehrenfeld Mr & Mrs Rihault Capt & Mrs
H G
Evenson E Rowell J P
Fenwick Mr & Mrs Smith Mrs A G
J.
Forster L Smith Mrs F
Fuller Denman Smith F
Gouldson V Sorensen A B
Hall Capt T P Stevenson Mr & Mrs
Handley Fog H Swatfield H E
Hannibal W A Swift Geo H
Hancock H E Taylor R G
Hole A Unwin B
Hewitt, Hon. Mr E White F W
Hodge W J Wilson J
Hunter R Wood F W
Hutchinson D L Wood G G
James B Wright Mr & Mrs
Jones M T Wright J F

Pork Hotel.

Armstrong Mr & Mrs Mitchellmore Mr & W.
Mrs E V.
Bowen Major & Mrs Pearson Mr & Mrs
Penning
Curnichell Mr & Mrs Porkins T L
Plummer J F Mr & Mrs
Mrs M
Cary M Pringle W J
Caulfield Mr & Mrs Pyne Major
Cowan Capt & Mrs Rice Mrs
Erickson Mr. Room Eng Comdr
Fatchine Major Sharp Mrs
Gibbons F W. Shulcott A
Gibson Mr & Mrs Skinner Miss
Hall B A Mr & Mrs Skott C
Hall F Col G Stevenson
Griffell Smith Mrs Grant
Henshaw F A Smith Mr & Mrs A
Gordon Mrs. Findlay
Hodgkiss Major St Amory R
Hoole Col H. Walcott Mrs
Jackman Mrs Weston Col & Mrs
Jones Lee Weston Mr & Mrs
Kiddie Mrs Whitfield Capt and
Linton A R Mrs Young

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1865.

ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER
£40,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED
£11,000,000.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES
& SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited

have been appointed AGENTS

for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's

Wines & Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned are prepared to consider offers for the Goodwill, Stock, Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings, etc. of the well-known and well-established Hongkong business carried on by CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

Jewellers, Watchmakers, Opticians, Scientific and Nautical

Instrument Dealers, etc.

For particulars apply

LOWE, BINGHAM &
MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.

New Government Building,

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned are prepared to consider offers for the sale of the stock in trade, Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings, etc. of the business carried on by KRUSE & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Tobacco-
ists, Cigar Merchants, Fancy
Goods Dealers and General
Merchants.

For particulars apply

LOWE, BINGHAM &
MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.

New Government Building,

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R Lennox Miss
Arnold J Lennox J
Budge W Mungo C W O
Cross Dr C T Murphy H
Fothergill Mr and Pasmore Mrs W C
Mrs Ramsay Mrs R A
Foy Mrs A Raworth A B
Hollingsworth A H Rosser Mr & Mrs
Hunt L S Sibree Dr
Jackson Mr & Mrs Skeen J
Joseph J Soper C H
Karsdorp D W Stephens W A
Kitching F J Sylvester Mrs B
Knott Mr & Mrs Thompson Mrs A
Krobs Mrs W G Underwood Mr and
Lauritzen Mr & Mrs Mrs J H

Grand Hotel.

Allen F Gibbs A W D
Bond C Reynolds
Crew Mr & Mrs A B Underdahl E
Dale C L Wolsman C
Dunrich A E Wright S H
Ennuit Miss E Wright S H

Carlton Hotel.

Argund T Hospital Dr J
Ballantine Mr and Ibbotson J
Mrs B A Kalimbas
Barnes C Mason F N
Bontley R Paul S
Bontley Mr & Mrs Fennell W V
Campbell G P Riggs A
Clark Fred M Sainty P
Davis M H Swiggs C V
Fulcher O W Tall Mrs
Garratt E F Watling Mr & Mrs
Grandy A J Whibley A B
Gregory G M Wilson D C
Holloway H D

King's Hotel.

Anderson Con Gen Evans-Jones L and
G E Mrs
Bolles Mr & Mrs J Kent Mr & Mrs
W Kent Master
Breen M J Logan W
Carleton A E Mitchel E J R
Cooper W A Nixon F C
Dounelly D E Rawlinson R J
Fildes D E Robertson M &
Filkis Miss D Mrs J
Forbes Mr & Mrs A Sache Mrs G
Grimshaw Mr & Mrs Shields A L
Hardman A Singer Mr & Mrs E T
Harrison T L Sutton F
Hertzel O H Thomas H P
Hoover F W Watson H W
Jackman Mrs Weston Mr & Mrs
Jones Lee Weston Mr & Mrs
Kiddie Mrs Whitfield Capt and
Linton A R Mrs Young

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE,
60, Wall Street, New York,
LONDON OFFICE,
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES—

Bombay, London
Calcutta, Manila
Canton, Panama
Cebu, Peking
Colon, San Francisco
Hankow, Shanghai
Hongkong, Singapore
Kobe, Yokohama

London

LORD SYDENHAM ON THE BELGIAN FORTRESSES.

(Continued from Page 3). "There you have two vast armies with powerful artillery on both sides who cannot make much way against each other. There are no permanent fortifications at all, and they are fighting in extempore positions created during the course of the war. On the other hand, you see theoretically strong places like Namur and Leige falling without any difficulty at all. In 1870 some of the French fortresses which had not been modernised made a good defence—Toul, for example, lasted 37 days and Belfort, where improvised works had been added, lasted 103 days—but siege artillery was then much weaker than now."

The Value of the Aeroplane. "Another new and important factor, of course, is aeroplane reconnaissance. There is no doubt that it is proving a very great help to the direction of artillery fire, and this will have an important effect upon the theory of fortifications, though the latter will also benefit. At present the aeroplane seems to have got rather ahead of the power of attacking. I believe in time we shall be able to make aeroplane work much more hazardous than it has been in this war. Observations cannot be taken at very high altitudes, and at a height greater than 3,500 or 3,000 feet accurate discrimination is very difficult."

Lord Sydenham added that in this war the large use of spies using electric communication in some cases by underground wires, was a new feature which has told against the defence of fortresses.

FORD MEN AT THE FRONT.

Twenty-Five Reservists and Volunteers have Left for the Battlefield.

Ford, Ont., Oct. 18, 1914.—Canada is sending thousands of brave sons to the front as her quota to take part in the world's greatest struggle. From every city and town and from large and small manufacturing plants and industries, men have left daily tasks and flanked to the colours.

From the branches, the factories, and the machine shops of the Ford Motor Company's plant at Ford, Ontario, twenty-five men, reservists and volunteers, have joined the service. Most of the reservists are veterans of the Boer War and were drawing pensions from the English Army, subject to call in case of war. These men all went to England with the first Canadian contingent of 20,000 men from Valcartier.

Included in the twenty-five were four reservists of the Russian Imperial Army, who left to join the Czar's forces in East Prussia. Several of the others were members of the medical corps which went from Windsor, Ontario.

All of these men left their positions voluntarily and will be given first preference at the Ford plant in whatever openings there are upon their return.

Hunny Wright as Trooper. The well known comedian, Mr. Hunny Wright, is now a trooper in earnest, having joined No. 2 Company, "B" Squadron, Middlesex Hussars. In response to a letter from Mr. Langford Reed asking him why he joined, Mr. Wright replied: "Well, I heard there was a war, and from what I read in the papers, it seemed to be my business as much as anyone else's, so there you are! And after my good-humoured burlesque of the Territorial officer in 'Autumn Manoeuvres' at the Adelphi Theatre, it is only poetic justice that I should become a trooper myself. It is essential in the regiment that you should be able to ride, and the test, of course, is fairly simple to those who have had experience, but a solemn-faced youngster the other morning tried to mount the wrong side of his horse, and though he put the correct foot in the stirrup, he always ended up facing the tail. The sergeant watching him very quietly asked what was the matter, to which the boy replied, 'I don't know sir; I must have revoked.'

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. *Canopus* is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr.

Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent, premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople.

British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly

counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet

bombed Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; now falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Kholp, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bourne's Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Euyansang, Shanghai.

Kiangsu, Amoy.

Paul Pedriini Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.

Powhingchong, Yokohama.

Quanyeng 76 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.

A. B. SORENSEN.

Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 20 1914.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Alderson Ho kong Hotel, Manila.

Chop Wan Lee Queens Road, Jelebu.

Fouontai, Haiphong.

Giaesang, Foochow.

Gieng Ngung Shop, Foochow.

Howardcollins, Porth.

Kuileming, Manila.

Makingsecer 4200 Building House, Seattle.

Mchenry Aboard Tanyomaru, Sataro.

Qanlay, Chclon.

Pongee, San Francisco.

Poggegei Hootonghing Teck-juto St, Manila.

Sun On Lung Molo Cai, Macao.

W. B. ELWES.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1914.

Mars and Venus.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest held on Private William Bailey (20) of the 5th King's Liverpool Regiment (Territorials), who was killed by a passing train last month. The Territorials are engaged in guarding the line, and while off duty Bailey went along the line to meet a young woman whose acquaintance he had made during his stay at New Malden.

SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNN.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public, for inclusion in their ships' papers any bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office all correspondence except bona fide consignees' letter posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed post letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

FROM DECEMBER 1st, 1914 THE PEAK PILLAR BOXES WILL BE CLEARED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TIMES:

WEEK DAYS, 8.05 a.m., 2.00 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.05 a.m.

WEEK DAYS, 8.05 a.m., 2.25 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.30 a.m.

WEEK DAYS, 8.45 a.m., 2.40 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.45 a.m.

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